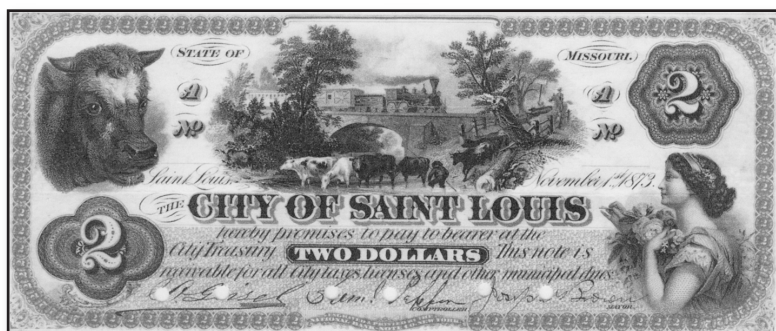


MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 37

JULY, 2012

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



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President's Message

*By
Phil Stangler*

Welcome to the 52nd Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society, MNS. This year's show commemorates the War of 1812's Bi-Centennial.

This year marks my fourth as president and sadly my last. While I have enjoyed leading this prestigious organization and working with all of its great members, I believe it is time to let someone else have this honor.

I remember how happy I was when Sid Nusbaum first agreed to become our show chairman. I knew Sid was a long time member who over the years had served in every office the MNS has and I was grateful that he would consider taking on the hard, time consuming and mostly thankless job. I use the word "thankless" with hesitation because while I, and other club members, have personally thanked him many times, the majority of show attendees do not realize the long hours and numerous frustrations Sid endures in setting the show up and signing up the dealers. So, on behalf of all the MNS club members I thank Sid for all he has done and continues to do.

I also wish to thank Jenny for the time she spends assisting Sid and helping him coordinate the specifics of the show. Jenny does her work outside the spotlight. She is not one to stand before the club and tell us what she is doing. Instead she is quietly working behind the scenes making sure the administrative side of the show is taken care of.

Our show functions on the effort of volunteers: Norm Bowers, who organized the Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminar, Kathy Skelton, who coordinated the exhibits, Chris Sutter, our Journal editor, the Scotsman team, who conduct the auction and Jim Moores, who mans the Central States informational table. These are but a few of the many club members who donate their time in setting up the tables at the show, manning informational tables concerning MNS and Youth oriented items and cleaning up when the show is over. Of special note are Joel Anderson, Mark Hartford and Steve Erdmann who make sure the dealer cases are delivered from their offsite location.

Since this is my final President's Message I would like to mention a noticeable change in the administrative side of the club that has occurred over the past few years. Chris Sutter has changed our monthly Newsletter from a one page brief notice to a multiple page identification of important events to our members as well as including miscellaneous news items and humorous stories. Thank-you Chris.

In 2013 the MNS will celebrate its 75th anniversary. We look forward to seeing you at next year's show where we are planning special commemorative medals and some surprise exhibits.

I am extending an invitation to you to become a member of the MNS. Our meetings provide a friendly environment to meet with fellow collectors and add to your numismatic knowledge.

Thanks for attending our Show. Please see the last page of the Journal for a list of meeting times and the topic of numismatic interest that will be covered.

St. Louis Issued Its Own Money

By

Ronald Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian

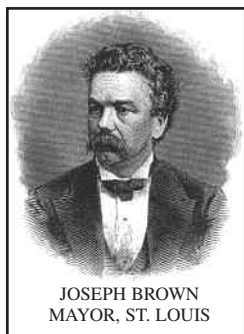


On three occasions-1842, 1862 and 1873- the City of St. Louis was forced to issue its own paper money or treasury warrants in order to meet urgent financial obligations. The most recent issue, 1873, was perhaps the most colorful-both in appearance and necessity.



Events of 1873 brought panic to the business community and several local banks which held City funds were forced to close. One of those was the Bank of the State of Missouri, which suffered from several poor investments, including large sums advanced

to Capt. James Eads and Col. Henry Flad for their long-delayed bridge over the Mississippi River. The closing of the bank froze the City's funds on deposit there, meaning that City officials had no money to pay the street cleaners, other laborers or even their own salaries.



JOSEPH BROWN
MAYOR, ST. LOUIS

When more than 1,000 dissatisfied City workers demonstrated in front of City Hall (then on 11th Street between market and Chestnut Streets) Mayor Joseph Brown was compelled to take prompt action. The Mayor addressed the crowd of angry workers and assured them that if they gave him one week's time, he would arrange for them to be paid.

The City Council immediately authorized \$450,000 worth of currency to be printed in the City's name and the order was telegraphed to the National Bank Note Company of New York. Mayor Brown personally went to New York, picked up the currency printed in denomi-

nations of \$1, \$2 and \$3; when the City workers returned to City Hall one week later; their pay was waiting for them.

The face of the notes had a green overprint, while the back was in a medium brown ink. They quickly earned the name "brownbacks" both because of the color and the name of the mayor who authorized their issuance. Interestingly, the currency was a clear violation of the federal law passed in 1862, which said only the national government could print money. No action was taken against the City however, because of the circumstances surrounding its issuance. Soon, local banks were able to release the City's funds and the warrants were withdrawn from circulation.



According to some accounts, as recently as the 1920's some of the currency was still being redeemed by the Comptroller's Office. Presently however, only a few exist—mostly in the hands of collectors— who have tangible proof that financial crisis in city government are nothing new.

Did you know there was a song about the Buffalo Nickel?

*My shadow left my mind and went a walkin' 'round and
found a nickel on the ground
And the buffalo upon one side he got up and walked away
And the Indian upon the other side gave out a sigh and said
that's better now*

*Without the buffalo
Without the buffalo
Without the buffalo
Without the buffalo*

*I'm just an Indian
I'm just an Indian
I'm free and clear*

*The Indian went walkin' 'round and sat upon the Hill to
watch the sun go down
But he couldn't find his people, he got up and walked away*

Buffalo: Mason Profit, 1974

Civil War Currency

By

Rob Kravitz

After the Constitution was ratified, the coinage system of the United States was established. The Coins for the new country were first struck in 1793 at the Philadelphia Mint. From then on until 1861, the U.S. government did not find it necessary to issue paper money.

During this time state banks (some 1466) and private corporations (some 1,600) issued their own currency in 34 states. This was the only type of currency out there. The currency issued by these banks were basically unsound, many went “broke”. The currency they issued became worthless paper. Hence the name “Broken Bank Notes”, today we call them “Obsolete Notes”. So, by the start of the Civil War, the public was left without any feeling of confidence in any kind of paper money! Therefore the hoarding of coins began. The banks stopped specie payment (which means paying out coins for currency) in December of 1861.

When Lincoln appointed Salmon P. Chase to be Secretary of the Treasury, March 1861, his main task was to find ways to finance the Civil War. Following Chase’s recommendation to print paper money to pay for the war congress passed the Act of July 17th 1861.

The first U.S. currency of the Civil War was issued to the public on August 26 1861. They are called Demand Notes. The green backs of the demand notes are the origin of the term “greenbacks” for U.S. paper money even to this day! They got their name because on the front of the notes it said “The United States Promises to Pay to the Bearer (5, 10 or 20) Dollars on Demand Payable by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States At (one of the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis.) The rarest notes say “St. Louis.” There is one on display at the Eric Newman Museum.



The demand notes forced the public to accept them purely on faith that the U.S. Government would make them good. These notes had to be used because with the start of the Civil War all the gold, silver and even copper coins soon disappeared from circulation. They were issued as \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes for only the rest of 1861.

The next change Chase recommended was that new notes would have legal tender status for all debts, public and private. These would be backed by 6% interest bonds! Congress passed the Act of Feb 2, 1862. The new legal ten-

der notes with RED treasury seals were first issued to the public March 10, 1862 from \$1 to \$1,000 denominations.

The Civil War years they were issued are:

1\$ Notes	1862
2\$ Notes	1862
5\$ Notes	1862, 1863
10\$ Notes	1862, 1863
20\$ Notes	1862, 1863
50\$ Notes	1862, 1863
100\$ Notes	1862, 1863
500\$ Notes	1862, 1863
1000\$ Notes	1862, 1863

CONFEDARATE STATES CURRENCY



The Confederate States also needed money to pay for the war. Within a few days of Louisiana's secession in January 1861, southern forces took over the U.S. Mint at New Orleans. They confiscated the bullion kept there by the mint. This formed the nucleus of the Confederate treasury funds. They also sold 20 year bonds, mostly to England. This would prove to be not enough! The first issue of 1861 notes at Montgomery, Alabama is very rare (\$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000). To finance the war the Confederacy made subsequent issues of paper

money through 1864. This resulted in rampant inflation. By the time General Lee surrendered the currency was already basically worthless!

There was 72 major different issues from 1861 – 1864; they are:

3/9/1861	Issues – Montgomery – Alabama (\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000)
3/9/1861	Issues – Richmond – Virginia (\$50, \$100)
8/19/1861	Issues (\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100)
9/2/1861	Issues (\$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100)
4/17/1862	Issues (\$100 Only)
4/18/1862	Issues (\$1, \$2, \$10, \$20)
12/2/1862	Issues (\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100)
4/6/1863	Issues (50 cent, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100)
2/17/1864	Issues (50 cent, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500)

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY



Soon as the Civil War started the intrinsic value of coins became worth more than their face value and the coins in circulation disappeared. Business had no change to make change. President Abraham Lincoln signed into Law (July 17, 1862) a bill authorizing the acceptance of stamps

as currency. The stamps however did not work well as change; they were not made to circulate. They soon got too soiled to read and stuck to each other.

In August 1862 the Treasury Department began to issue small notes (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$) that had the designs of the current postage stamps. This was the first issue of fractional currency called postage currency (5 cent, 10 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent notes). So acute was the continuing shortage of coins that fractional currency was still issued as late as 1876, eleven years after the end of the Civil War! In fourteen years of fractional currency, 369 million dollars was issued which helped pay for the Civil War.

There were five issues of fractional currency:

First Issue: August 21, 1862 to May 27, 1863
5, 10, 25, 50 cent notes - stamp designs

Second Issue: October 10, 1863 to February 23, 1867
5, 10, 25, 50 cent notes - Washington designs

Third Issue: December 5, 1864 to August 16, 1869
3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 cent notes – many types

Forth Issue: July 14, 1869 to February 16, 1875
10, 15, 25, 50 cent notes – many types

Fifth Issue: February 26, 1874 to February 15, 1876
10, 25, 50 cent notes – 3 main types

The first three issues circulated during the Civil War. So if you were in the North (Union) during the War the change in your pocket was postage or fractional currency.

About the Author:

Rob Kravitz is the Author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency titled: *A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency*. He is a dealer who attends most major shows, and he currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website at www.robsfractional.com and order a newsletter or buy the book.

Marion Robert Morrison (John Wayne) May 26, 1907 - June 11, 1979 American Hero

By
Kathy Skelton



Is there anything that can be written or said about The Duke that isn't redundant?

He was born in Winterset, IA, weighing in at 13 pounds.

Like Indiana Jones, he was named after his dog.

The family moved to Glendale, CA.

He had a football scholarship to University of Southern CA (USC) in 1925; joined Sigma Chi fraternity. After 2 years, an injury took him off the field and ended his scholarship.

He worked as an extra and prop man and met John Ford. Raoul Walsh gave him his first leading role (*The Big Trail*-1930 - *dud*).

After a decade of B movies, Ford gave him a break in Stagecoach (1939) as the Ringo Kid.

He was diagnosed in 1964 with lung cancer, he beat it.

He was diagnosed in 1978 with stomach cancer, died.

He made over 175 films.



He was a Freemason, (Master Mason - 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason) in Marion McDaniel Lodge #56 F&AM in Tucson, AZ).



Before his death, the U.S. Congress approved a congressional gold medal for Wayne. It was given to his family on June 9, 1980, in the same month as the Duke's passing.

He was posthumously awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. In 1980, President Carter awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom, America's highest civilian honor. He is among a handful of individuals who have received both the medals.

The Orange County Airport was renamed after him.

John Wayne Elementary School (P.S. 380) is in Brooklyn, NY

There is a 100 + mile trail named the John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Washington State's Iron Horse State Park.

In 1990 & 2004, he is featured on postage stamps.

In 2007 he was inducted into the CA Hall of Fame.



In 1985 his children established the John Wayne Cancer Foundation., the organization provides support to cancer-related programs and to the John Wayne Cancer Institute at St. John's Health Center in Santa Monica, CA.



John Wayne is idolized by millions of people around the world for his memorable characters he portrayed on the big screen, as well as his real life character that he was.



The Vanishing Stars

By

Harry Bosley



It used to be that it was only customary for stars to appear on all United States coins. But on current coins the stars have vanished completely.



Thirteen stars appeared on most of our coins, representing the thirteen original colonies. Some coins have only twelve stars such as the 1828 half cent, others had fifteen stars like the 1817 cent and the 1797 half dollar, while others had sixteen stars like the 1797 dime and the 1796 half dollar. The size of the stars were different too, the 1834 and the 1835 cents had both the large and small stars.

The arrangement of the stars was also different. Type One of the Liberty Standing quarter had six stars in front and seven stars in back of the eagle, whereas, Type Two has

three stars below the eagle and five stars in front and five stars in back of the eagle. The 1799 silver dollars were minted in two years in two types. One type had seven stars to the left of the word Liberty and six stars to the right, whereas, the other type had eight stars to the left and five stars to the right.



The first regular issues of United States coins to have stars were half dimes, half dollars, and silver dollars, all in 1794.



The last coins to have stars were the 1947 Liberty Walking half dollars. This type half dollar shows a full length figure of Liberty, with the folds of the stars and stripes flying to the breeze in the background. But these stars are almost a dim out.

Strange as it may seem, the largest star is found on our smallest coins, the three-cent silver piece. The star covers most all the obverse on this tiny coin.



May the stars shine again on our coins.

Reprinted from the November 20, 1957 Issue of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*

Japanese Internment Camps

By
Dave Frank

Racism toward Asians developed in the US as a result of Chinese immigration during the 1800's. Many came first during the California gold rush, then as laborers for the building of the railroads. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 essentially shutting off Chinese immigration for the next 60 years.

In 1885 the first migrants from Japan arrived in Hawaii. Significant immigration from Japan began in 1890 with a census of 2039 in the US with half in California. 25,000 more arrived during the 1890's and 125,000 during the peak period of immigration 1901-1908 and then 10,000 per year until the Immigration Act of 1924 barred further immigration from Japan. A total of approximately 300,000 Japanese entered the US from the end of the Civil War until 1924 compared to 30 million other immigrants during this period. This Japanese immigration was referred to by journalists as the "Yellow Flood".

Many of the Japanese were engaged in agriculture and owned small businesses primarily in California (LA area) but also in Oregon and Washington. The Japanese in the US are classified by the following terms.

- Issei are Japanese born in Japan.
- Neissi are 2nd generation Japanese born in the US.
- Sensei are 3rd generation Japanese born to Neissi.

Tension on the West Coast toward the Japanese developed due to Japan's expansion into China which also strained relations between the US and Japan.

December 7, 1941 Pearl Harbor

Local authorities and the FBI began rounding up 3000 people considered dangerous alien enemy. 1300 of these were Japanese living in Hawaii and the West Coast. Fear of sabotage and fifth column activity resulted in declaring the West Coast a theater of war.

FDR signed executive order 9066 on February 19, 1942 which gave the military the authority to evacuate all Japanese from the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and the territory of Alaska.

On February 25, 1942 evacuation of areas begins. On March 18, 1942 the WRA (War Relocation Authority) was established with Milton Eisenhower as director.

This was the agency that handled the evacuation and establishment and operation of the camps. Eisenhower resigned 3 months later and eventually wrote that the internment of the Japanese was wrong.

The Japanese were first sent to temporary detention centers from March, 1942 – October, 1942. Some were race tracks like Santa Anita, and others were abandoned Civil Conservation Camps, migrant farms, ranches, and livestock facilities.

From there they were sent to detention camps such as Manzanar, Heart Mountain (WY), Poston and Gila River (AZ) and Jerome (AR).

Internees began returning to the West Coast January 2, 1945. The last camp closed March 20, 1946. A total of 120,000 Japanese were interred with 2/3 of them U.S. citizens.

Justice Department Internment Camps

Twenty-seven U.S. Department of Justice camps were used to incarcerate 2,260 dangerous persons of Japanese ancestry taken from 12 Latin American countries by U.S. State and Justice Department. Most were interred at Seagoville and Crystal City, TX; Ft. Missoula, MT; Santa Fe, NM; and Kooskia, ID. German and Italian aliens from Central and South America, as well as the U.S. were also kept there. Seventy percent of the Japanese aliens came from Peru.

The official reason was to secure the western hemisphere from sabotage and to provide bartering pawns for the exchange of Americans captured by Japan. In reality, they were deported arbitrarily due to racial prejudice or economic competition, not because they were a security threat.

When the War ended the Japanese were left with nowhere to go. Peru would not take them back. A few were sent back to Japan, but the majority of them resisted being sent back. In 1947 the U.S. government finally let them settle in the U.S.



Seagoville 5 cent obv.



Seagoville 5 cent rev.



Crystal City 1 cent obv.



Crystal City 1 cent rev.

Token money was introduced September, 1943. Workers were paid 10 cents per hour and, in addition, each family was allotted 6 dollars per month. The tokens could be used at either the Japanese Union Store or the German General Store.

Three types of tokens were produced for the camps. The Seagoville camp had three red fiber octagonal shaped tokens



Crystal City 5 cent obv.



Crystal City 5 cent rev.



*Crystal City red
1 dollar obv.*



*Crystal City red
1 dollar rev.*



Crystal City 5 dollar obv.



Crystal City 5 dollar obv.



*Crystal City clothing token
5 cent obv.*



*Crystal City clothing
token 5 cent rev.*

in denominations of 5 cent, 25 cent, and one dollar. The Crystal City had two types of tokens issued. The first are grayish brown in color and round in shape. They come in denominations of 1 cent, 5 cents, 25 cents and one dollar. They do not have Crystal City printed on them. They say Dept. of Justice I & N Service.

These tokens were also thought to have been used at Ellis Island. The other type has Crystal City printed on them and were produced in denominations of 1 cent, 5 cents, 25 cents, 1 dollar, and 5 dollars. The 1 cent through 1 dollar are red and round. The 5 dollar token is green and round. These are extremely rare. Some people think that the gray brown tokens are just the red ones that have lost the red coating, but this is impossible since that have different designs.

A new Crystal City token was recently discovered. Like the Seagoville tokens it is red and octagonal, but says Crystal City Internment Camp clothing token. The back says 5 cents. Neither Internment camp collectors or Texas token collectors have ever seen this type; perhaps it was a pattern that somehow entered circulation.

Seagoville closed June, 1945 and Crystal City closed November, 1947.

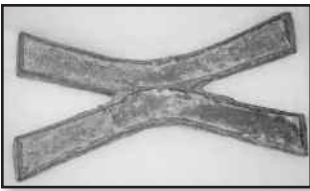
Congo Coins

by
Joel Anderson

I grew up in the Congo, due to the fact that my parents were missionaries for about 20 years. The Congo has also been known as the Congo Free State, the Belgian Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zaire, and is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo (or DRC), not to be confused with the Republic of the Congo (formerly owned by France), this is my numismatic life story.

In the Dark Ages, long after the Roman Empire had abandoned Egypt, few outsiders ventured into the interior of “Darkest Africa”. The Congo is centrally located; there was no written language; no extended government other than tribal chiefs; supposedly no form of money - yet there was a form of money! From the 1300's - 1600's, some copper was mined and crudely refined in the Katanga region - located in the southern part of the Congo. Much of the copper was formed into Katanga Crosses, and some became neck coils and anklets; these were how the family wealth was measured and stored. Storage was often burying

the wealth in the ground. Many of the crosses were buried and so are now lost to history. These items were bartered and used to supply the economy the same as we use our coin and paper money.



In 1878, King Leopold of Belgium hired Henry Stanley to establish a colony in the Congo region. The results at the Berlin Conference in 1885 were the recognition of the Congo Free State, later becoming the Belgian Congo. King Leopold ravaged the land and the people for ivory and rubber, enslaving and killing an estimated 2 - 15 million people. At this time the currency became the Belgium franc.



In 1908 the Belgian parliament compelled the King to cede the Congo Free State to Belgium. More varied resources were exported at this time.

By the mid 20th century, there was pressure on all the countries still holding colonies. The Belgian government began preparations for an orderly transition of power, mostly training locals to take over.



The Belgians tried to continue their orderly plans, but a Congolese leader who had Communist sympathies, (Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba), figuratively “beat his shoe on the table”, and the leadership was handed over to the locals before they were all trained or ready

In 1958, my parents, who were missionaries, moved to the Congo. In 1960 the Belgian Congo became the free Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The first president was Joseph Kasavubu. When they were told about the new concept of being “free”, they understood that freedom meant that they could do anything they wanted. A large number of the population decided that what they really wanted to do was to try to kill any white people that they could find. There was much chaos, and we were quickly evacuated.

Order was quickly restored, and the new country produced a new currency but it was still called Congolese francs and centimes. In May 1961 we returned to the Congo.

In 1964 we were again evacuated due to the Simba rebellion (Simba is Swahili for lion). The rebels had little but a belief in their witch doctors; this religion preached that if the soldiers were true to the beliefs, when entering battle led by their magicians, any weapon or bullet striking them would turn to “Mai” (Swahili for water), and they would not be hurt. Of course if one were not perfect, they could still be hurt. The country was rapidly taken as the government soldiers believed the witchcraft as well. They would drop their weapons and retreat, so the rebels were quickly well supplied. Most of the country was captured. A general named Joseph Mobutu Sese Seko, quickly devised a new strategy in 1965; as the rebels approached the capital of Leopoldville, Mobutu had hired foreign mercenaries who did not believe in the Mai teachings and the rebels were quickly dispersed. The country was retaken and Mobutu assumed control and declared himself dictator for life. He changed the Belgium capital name from Leopoldville to Kinshasa, as well as changing other city names. He also created a new currency designed to be



equal to the dollar. The Zaire (that breaks down to makutas) was his new form of currency.

Our family again returned in 1965 and were involved in the monetary transition. All francs were to be exchanged for the new zaires in a short period of time. Many people lost their life savings when they could not get to the exchanges in time, or worse, were never told until it was too late. There was much discontent about this, but by 1967 Mobutu ruled with such an iron fist that nothing could be done. Mobutu was on friendly terms with several U.S. presidents, and the USA was a major contributor of aid to Zaire.

After a furlough from Zaire, my family again returned in 1971.

The Zaire's value was fast depreciating against the dollar. My allowance was 1 Zaire per week. In 1973, after graduating from TASOK (The American School Of Kinshasa) High School, I returned to the United States to attend college, bringing back a number of useless zaires. My parents served until 1975, then retired. In 1981 my parents returned again to the Congo until 1983. Then they returned home.

Mobutu was overthrown in the spring of 1997 after failed peace talks with the Tutsi rebels and other anti-Mobutu groups. The new dictator was Joseph Kabila. The currency again became the franc, replacing the new Zaire at a rate a 1 franc = 100,000 new zaires. This was equivalent to 300,000,000,000,000 (trillion) old francs.

The Congo's history goes on. Since then, the Congo has minted many beautiful and different types of collector's coins.

I have found my life long observation of the Congo's history and numismatics to be interesting and fulfilling. I hope that you will agree.



Dr. Jose P. Rizal: New Art Acquisition

By

SIR Dr. Juan M. Castro, KCR

INTRODUCTION:

Dr. Rizal, himself an artist and a sculptor, has been a subject of many artists during his lifetime, such as the great Filipino painter, Juan N. Luna and Felix Resurrection Hidalgo, first (gold) and second prize medallist of the National Bellas Artes Exposition in Madrid in 1884. Many other artist followed after his death including Guillermo Tolentino, Philippine National Artist for sculpture in 1973. His images have been depicted in various forms and media all over the world. An engraving was done by American Bank Company and used in Philippine paper notes during the American colonial period and the Commonwealth of the Philippine. Other media includes numerous medals, coins, philatelics, ephemeras, etc. A bronze statue was erected at the Palma Hall of the University of the Philippines. You can see in almost all parks, school grounds and city plazas monuments, plaques and busts of Dr. Rizal. In the United States, Rizal Monuments can be found in the city of Chicago, New Jersey, Seattle, Hawaii and Carson City and San Diego, California.. Around the world, various prominent sculptors have erected busts and monuments in such countries like Spain, Germany, Belgium, France, England, China, Malaysia, Chile, Peru, Czech Republic, Canada, Mexico and Australia.

The Rizal Monument, under which lay some remains of the hero, was unveiled in Bagumbayan (now Luneta), Manila in 1913. The sculptor was a Swiss citizen named Richard Kissling. In 2011 during the International Convention of the Knights of Rizal at the Manila Hotel, the attendees visited the monument and paid homage to the great genius, polyglot, national hero and martyr. A new monument, considered the tallest (22 feet) in the world, was erected and unveiled by the President of the Philippines, Honorable Benigno “Noynoy” Aquino III in Calamba, Laguna in 2011 during the celebration of the 150th birth anniversary of Dr. Rizal.

During my Philippine trip from January 26 to March 5, 2012, I visited many places including Dapitan, Talisay, Dakak, and Katipunan via Philippine Air Lines, Baguio, Benguet, Batangas (Lipa- Casa de Segunda), Los Banos (Paciano Rizal Shrine) and Cavite (Fort San Filipe and Sangley Point. I met a lot of dealers, collectors of Rizaliana, authors of Rizal books (Ambeth Ocampo and Ma. Corona S. Romero “Rizal and Philippine Nationalism”), attended one auction by the Philippine Collectors Club and visited Rizal Eye Hospital of the Philippine General Hospital, the National Library, National Archives, National Historical Commission, University of Santo Tomas New Archives and Library, Rizal Library of Ateneo University, GBR Museum of Cavite and BenCab Museum of Baguio.

In the last week of April, 2012, I received an e-mail and a phone call from an anonymous person about a white Rizal Bust sculpture she wanted to donate to the Rizaliana Collection Exhibits. I was so excited and deliriously happy to hear the message and graciously accepted it. The description will follow.

DESCRIPTION:

MASON RIZAL ON CANVAS



The first work of art is a painting, oil on canvas, of Rizal in Masonic attire, measuring 30 x 24 inches, signed lower left with inscription: R. Faselino, discipulo de J. Luna, 1947. It needs cleaning and some restoration. It didn't do very well in the hot weather of the Philippines. I had it restored by one of the local gallery. I took it off the frame, rolled and placed in a tube for transport. It still has flaking and will need some further restoration. I took a digital photograph in color and reproduced it with enlargement in a Royal Brites Gloss Brilliant photo paper. I purchased this painting from dealer who could not give me a definite provenance. I requested him to find the original owner. At this time, I don't have any information on the artist. I purchased this painting inspite of it's condition, because the painting revealed the real Rizal in a Masonic uniform. A previous picture of similar attire was disputed by Sir Virgilio R. Pilapil KGOR, Commander Lincolnland Chapter of the Order of the Knights of Rizal, Springfield, Illinois. It appeared to me that in this picture, Rizal was probably between ages 27-31 years, when he was granted a master mason in Madrid.

RIZAL IN BRONZE



The second work is a bronze sculpture by a Philippine National Artist for sculpture (1973), Guillermo Tolentino, Filipino from Malolos, Bulacan (1890-1976). It depicts a side view portrait, facing right, of Rizal with inscription: June 19, 1861 (left) and June 19, 1961 (Tolentino). It measures 12 inches in diameter and weighs four pounds. A digital color enlarged photograph in Royal Brites Gloss Brilliant photo paper is exhibited.

Mr. Tolentino, an academic artist, graduated from University of the Philippines School of Fine Arts 1915, as a scholar trained at Ecole des Beaux Arts, New York and Regge Instituto Superiore di Belle Arti, Rome, Italy. He worked under an American Sculptor Gutzom Borglum. He specialized in monumental sculpture and busts.

POSTCARD BOOK

This a small book by BenCab showing seventeen (17) illustrative drawings of Rizal, a visual narrative of his life and death. They can be found in a book "Lolo Rizal" written by a great grand niece of Rizal and grand daughter (Asuncion Lopez-Bantug) of his elder sister, Narcisa. This book was personally given to me as a gift by the artist BenCab on January 31, 2012 when I visited his museum in Baguio. It was dedicated and signed by the author.

Benedicto Cabrera better known as “BenCab” is an academic artist graduating from the University of the Philippines School of Fine Arts in 1963, exhibited widely in the Philippines, London, Paris, Germany, Chile and Netherlands. He studied printmaking in Paris and Germany. The honor of National Artist was awarded to him in 2006, UP Doctor of Humanites in 2009. He built his museum and mountain home in Baguio in 2009. According to Ambeth Ocampo, he is a master of Philippine Contemporary Art.

RIZAL BUST IN WOOD

The figure is a bust of Dr. Rizal in wood, Batikulin, a unique kind of mahogany that is soft enough for carving. The hero used the wood a lot in making his sculpture exhibited in various museums in the Philippines. It was carved by a local artisan from Paete, Laguna, along the scenic shore of Laguna de Bay, about 30 to 40 kilometers from the Metropolitan City of Manila.

The wood carving of the bust of Rizal measures six inches in width and depth and seven inches in height and has a natural stain.



COMPOSITE FIGURES

These figures depict Dr. Rizal and some members of his family. They are made of light composite substance and products of Filipino entrepreneurship. They are souvenir kinds and collectible. The figures of Paciano, Teodora Alonso and Rizal were purchased from the Paciano Shrine in Los Banos, Laguna sometime in February 2012. The Rizal Monument figure was obtained from the Philippine National Institute.



The Rizal bust weighs 114.4 grams and measures 4.5 inches in height, 3.5 inches in width and 2.5 inches in depth. Color is gilt.

The Teodora Alonso figure is also colored gilt and weighs 298.4 grams, with height of 8 inches, width of 6 inches and depth of 4 inches. There is an inscription of Teodora Alonso at the front base. She is the mother of Dr. Rizal.



The figure of Paciano is in gilt color, weighs one pound, measures 9.5 inches in height, 4 inches in width and depth. The base, which measures 4 x 4.5 inches, has an inscription “ Gen. Paciano Rizal”. The figure is wearing the uniform of a general of the Philippine Revolutionary Army (Katipunan). Paciano is the older brother and the spiritual shadow of Dr. Rizal.



The Rizal Monument is a miniature gilt replica of composite material weighing 216.9 grams and measuring 5.75 inches in height. The base measures 2.5 inches in diameter.

BUST SCULPTURE OF RIZAL



The bust is probably made of ceramic or composite material weighing 12.5 lbs., stands 20.5 inches and measures 16 inches wide and 8.5 inches deep. Inscriptions on the sculpture show on the front “RIZAL” “In Celebration of the Rizal Centenary 1861-1961”, on the left side “AT Caedo Quezon City 1961” and on the back “copyright Caedo Sculpture Works & Novelty Corporation Made in the Philippines”. The color is off-white.

Mr. Anastacio T. Caeda, a Filipino (1909-1990) was a classical-realist sculptor in the tradition of his mentor, Sculptor G. Tolentino. He was a protégée of Mr. Tolentino and assisted in his many monumental works. He graduated from University of the Philippine School of Fine Arts in 1932, taught as a Professor of the school and became known for his works on General Douglas MacArthur on Leyte Beach and Senator Benigno Aquino Statue in Makati. He was a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Knight of Rizal

CONCLUSION:

It is hoped that the addition of these artifacts will give depth and importance to the Rizaliana Collection. They can be use for study of the appearances and configurations of Dr. Rizal and his family. Of particular interest and curiosity is the oil painting of Rizal in a mason attire. A closer study and analysis may suggest the age of Rizal, his rank in the masonry and location where the painting was made. One may raise the question on what extent did the great artist Juan Luna has any connection to the painting. The artist inscription on the painting on the left lower side shows R. Faselino, discipulo de J. Luna, which means he was disciple or student of Luna. Faselino must have been in Paris, in Luna’s studio, to study under him. Rizal was in Madrid and Paris in 1888-1891, Luna died in 1899 and Faselino signed the painting 1947. What does that reveals to you? At this point in time, all I can say, is I need to become a good detective and spend more time to research the above. I leave it to the readers to make their own reseach and conclusion while I peruse my references.

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Sir Dr. Juan M. Castro KCR is a retired Internist-Cardiologist from Manila, Philippines and St. Louis, Missouri since 1991. He is the Archivist Knight of Rizal, Lincolnland Chapter, Springfield, IL., and the Commander of the St. Louis Chapter, Knights of Rizal, St. Louis, MO. He is a numismatist and collector of Rizaliana and Filipiniana and active member of the American Legion Creve Coeur Post 397, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club.

Real or Fake?

The 1916D Winged Liberty, Mercury, dime is one of the most counterfeited coins, second only to the 1909S VDB Lincoln Cent. Bill Fivaz estimates that of the 264,000 minted over 500,000 are in collections.



An easy way to identify a genuine example is to look at the mint mark, located on the reverse left of the fasces. Look for:

- The inside of the “D” to be triangular. If it is oval, circular or square, it is not correct.
- The “D” will be parallel with the “E” in “ONE”. While there are four known positions of the “D”, all of them are parallel. They may be next to different parts of the “E”, but if they are tilted, pass on the coin.
- The “D” will be serif, the top and bottom lines will extend beyond the vertical bar. If they do not, look for another example.

One common way to make a fake is to take a genuine 1916 Philadelphia dime and add a “D” mint mark. Since it is difficult to do this it makes for an easy method to diagnose it.

How Well Do You Know The Events of 1812 and 1912?

This year the MNS is issuing two wooden dollars to commemorate events that happened one hundred and two hundred years ago; the War of 1812 and the Sinking of the *Titanic*.

Let's start with some easy questions about the *Titanic*.

1. What was the *Titanic* and how did it sink?
2. The *Titanic* was part of the Olympic-class ocean liners. How many were in that class, what were their names and what happen to them?
3. How many people were on the *Titanic*? How many died?
4. What famous Missourian survived?
5. What ship responded to the *Titanic*'s distress call?

Now for a few questions about the War of 1812.

6. When was the War of 1812 fought? Hint, 1812 is only a partial answer!
7. What famous song came from the war?
8. What were the reasons for the war?
9. What country did America attempt to conquer?
10. Which U.S. president benefited most from the war?

Answers on Page 41

CLEOPATRA THE GREAT

By
Chip Vaughn



Portrait of Cleopatra VII
Bronze 80 Drachme
Alexandria Mint



Portrait of Cleopatra VII
Silver Drachme

Cleopatra VII Thea Philopator 69 ñ 30 BC, was the last pharaoh of Ancient Egypt.



She has captivated the imagination of the public over the centuries primarily as a seductress and conspirator. In fact she was an extremely powerful and adept ruler, a shrewd strategist and an ingenious negotiator.

She was a member of the Ptolemaic dynasty, a family originally from Macedonia that ruled Egypt for nearly 300 years.



Ptolemy I (305-282 BC)
Portrait of Ptolemy I / Alexander the Great on Chariot drawn by Elephants
Gold Stater

Ptolemy I was a close friend and trusted general of Alexander the Great. After Alexander's death, Ptolemy took Egypt as his share of Alexander's empire. The Ptolemies, throughout their dynasty, spoke Greek . All official court documents were written in the Greek Language as well as the Egyptian language.



Ptolemy XII (80-51 BC)
Portrait of Ptolemy XII / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt
Silver Tetradrachme, Alexandria Mint

Cleopatra was the 3rd child of Ptolemy XII, Neos Dionysos "Auletes". She had two older sisters Berenice IV and Cleopatra VI, as well as a younger sister, Arsinoe IV, and two younger brothers Ptolemy XIII and Ptolemy XIV. Her mother is believed to be her father's half sister, Cleopatra V. (Note : There is some confusion as to whether Cleopatra V and Cleopatra VI are actually the same person. They both had the same nickname "Tryphaena").



Bust of Cleopatra VII
Greek Styled Sculpture



Bust of Cleopatra VII
Egyptian Styled Sculpture

The Ptolemies were known for their affinity for treachery, betrayal and revenge. Each of Cleopatra's siblings at one time or another claimed the throne.

In 58 BC Cleopatra's father took her to Rome. Upon their departure, Berenice IV and Cleopatra VI seized the crown. Cleopatra VI was shortly afterwards poisoned by Berenice. Her father asked for and received assistance from the Roman General Pompey. With Pompey's help, Berenice was defeated and executed.

Afterwards Cleopatra ruled jointly with her father (Ptolemy XII). Upon their father's death, Cleopatra (18 yrs old) was married to her brother, Ptolemy XIII (12 yrs old at the time) as per Egyptian custom. After 3 years her brother betrayed her and had her sent into exile to Syria. When Julius Caesar came to Egypt in his fight for power with Pompey, Cleopatra seized the opportunity to have herself smuggled into Caesar's guest room inside her brother's palace. She cunningly won him over to her cause, her brother became agitated and engaged Caesar's small force (approx 4,000 soldiers) in battle but was killed in the first encounter, thus leaving the throne to Cleopatra.



Cleopatra VII 36 BC

Diademed head of Cleopatra / Baal of Orthosia
in chariot pulled by two Gryphons Phoenicia,
Orthosia Mint, Bronze 22 mm



Cleopatra VII

Diademed head of Cleopatra /
Eagle standing left on thunderbolt
Bronze Obol, Alexandria Mint

Caesar needed Cleopatra's riches to pay for his civil war, Cleopatra needed his support to solidify her claim to the throne. She soon bore Caesar a son, Caesarion (Ptolemy XV) to seal their relationship. After Ptolemy XIII's death, she was married to her other brother Ptolemy XIV (again as per custom). Ptolemy XIV



Cleopatra VII
Diademed head of Cleopatra /
Double Cornucopia
Bronze Dichalkon, Cyprus



Cleopatra VII
Diademed head of Zeus /
Zeus Salaminios holding grain and sceptre
Bronze hemiobol, Neopaphos Mint

was poisoned when Cleopatra suspected that he supported her other sister, Arsinoe IV who had declared herself queen in exile at Ephesus. Arsinoe was assassinated at Cleopatra's request by Marc Antony several years later. At that point, as the only surviving sibling, she was the sole & uncontested ruler of Egypt. She was thereby more secure on the throne than any other Ptolemy had been for several generations.



Cleopatra VII 35 BC
Diademed head of Cleopatra /
Nike Standing on Ship's Prow
Tripoli Mint, Bronze 23 mm



Cleopatra VII 34 BC
Diademed head of Cleopatra /
Eagle standing left on thunderbolt
Silver Tetradrachme, Alexandria Mint

Alexandria, during Cleopatra's reign, was undoubtedly the greatest center of wealth, culture and learning in the ancient world. The library was said to have 500,000 scrolls, dwarfing all other prior and contemporary libraries. The most impressive thing a doctor or scholar could say is that they were trained in Alexandria. The most prestigious scholars and scientists were Cleopatra's tutors and doctors. She was fluent in nine languages and was the first Ptolemy to speak Egyptian which made her extremely endearing to the people of her country.

Cleopatra's Egypt was the breadbasket of the world. The export of grain from the fertile Nile river brought unimaginable wealth, elegance, and luxury to Alexandria. Festivals and banquets were held very frequently at great expense. Just the florist's bill alone for one banquet was said to be a talent of gold (approximately 60 lbs, which would come to nearly 1.5 million dollars at today's prices - that's a whole lot of flowers !). Guests were allowed to keep the gold plates and cups they were served with as souvenirs.

Cleopatra's palace showcased the greatest accumulation of precious materials at the time - any surface that could be ornamented was. Gold, silver, agate, lapis, garnets, topaz, ivory, panther skin, cedar, tototieshell, Persian carpets, pearls, and magnificent mosaics were everywhere. The palace complex covered an area of



Sculpture of Cleopatra VII
with Ptolemy XV
"Caesarion"

over one half of a square mile, and included more than 100 guestrooms, a theatre, many guesthouses, a gymnasium, a vaulted walkway, and lush grounds decorated lavishly with columns, fountains and statuary.

As pharaoh, her affair with Julius Caesar solidified her claim on the throne. After the death of Ptolemy XIV, she elevated her son with Caesar, Caesarion, to co-ruler in name as Ptolemy XV. After Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, she aligned with Mark Antony in opposition to Caesar's legal heir, Octavian (later known as Augustus). With Antony, she bore the twins Cleopatra Selene II and Alexander Helios, and another son, Ptolemy Philadelphus. Her marriages with her brothers produced no children.



Ptolemy XV "Caesarion", 37 / 36 BC
Diademed head of Ptolemy
Eagle standing left on thunderbolt
Silver Tetrachme, Alexandria Mint



Cleopatra VII and Marc Antony 34 BC
Diademed head of Cleopatra /
Bare head of Antony
Silver Denarius, Alexandria Mint



Cleopatra VII and Marc Antony 33 BC
Diademed head of Cleopatra /
Bare head of Antony
Silver Tetrachme, Alexandria Mint

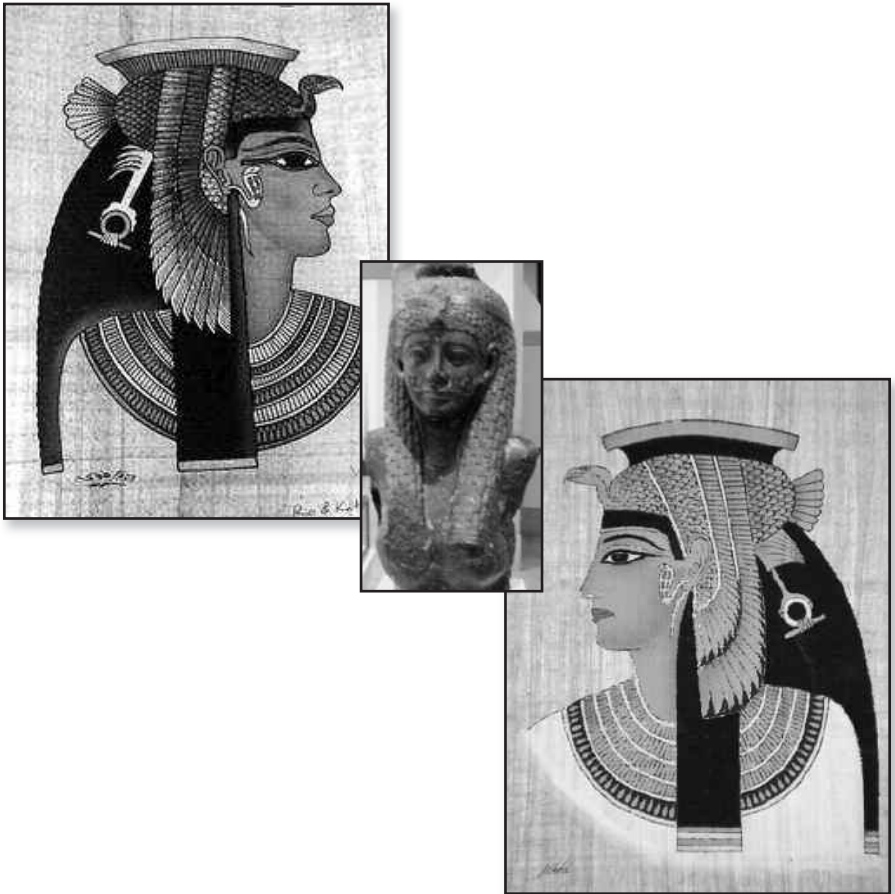
After losing the Battle of Actium to Octavian's forces, Cleopatra and Antony returned to Alexandria. Antony, realizing all was lost, committed suicide. Cleopatra followed suit, according to tradition killing herself by means of an asp bite on August 12, 30 BC. She was outlived for a few days by Caesarion, who was declared pharaoh by his supporters, but was soon killed on Octavian's orders, thus ending the Ptolemaic Dynasty. Octavian renamed Cleopatra's empire the Roman Province of Aegyptus.

The other children, Cleopatra Selene II, Alexander Helios, and Ptolemy Philadelphus were sent to Rome to be cared for by Octavian's sister, Octavia. Cleopatra Selene was married to King Juba II of Mauretania. Alexander Helios, and Ptolemy Philadelphus are lost to history after Octavia took them in.



Juba II and Cleopatra Selene II 25 BC - 24 AD
Diademed head of Juba II / Diademed head of Cleopatra Selene II
Silver Denarius, Caesarea Mint circa 11 AD

To this day, Cleopatra the Great remains a popular figure in Western culture. Her legacy survives in numerous dramatizations of her story in literature, art and films.



Report of the Director to the President of the United States:

Mint of the United States, January 1, 1816

SIR—I have the honor, at this time, of laying before you, a report of the operation of the Mint, during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear, that during that period there have been struck at the mint—

In gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting to 3,175 dollars;

In silver coins, 69,232 pieces, amounting to 17,308 dollars; making in the whole 69,867 pieces, amounting to 20,483 dollars.

The high price of gold and silver bullion, for some time past, in the current paper money of the country, has prevented, and, as long as this shall continue to be the case, most necessarily prevent deposits of these metals being made for coinage, to any considerable amount. But a fresh supply of copper having lately been received at the mint, we have again resumed the coinage of cents; and it is believed that we shall, in the course of the year, should no failure in the expected supply of copper take place, be fully able to coin fifty tons weight, amounting to nearly 47,000 dollars; and that, with a regular supply of copper, which can readily be procured, on terms highly advantageous to government, we can continue to coin fifty tons per annum, as long as it may be judged expedient.

The circulation of these copper coins, and of those heretofore issued from the mint, (amounting to 251,646 dollars,) and which must be still nearly all in the country, would, it is presumed, soon supply, in a great measure, the place of the small silver coins, which have now almost totally disappeared.

I have the honor to be, sir,

With the greatest respect and esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON

James Madison,

President of the United States

Reprinted from the Thursday January 18, 1816 issue of the Daily national Intelligencer

Editors Note: according to the Red Book 1815 production was:

- 635 half eagles (\$3,175.00)
- 89,235 quarter dollars (\$22,308.75)
- 47,150 half dollars (\$23,575.00)

total copper coinage (1793 – 1815 / cent & half cent) = \$251,221.08

Dr. Jose P. Rizal: New Numismatic Acquisition

By
Juan M. Castro, M.D.

INTRODUCTION:



Dr. Jose P. Rizal, the Philippine national hero and martyr has had many honors in the form of monuments, markers, paper notes, coins, medals, stamps, exonomia and ephemeras. The year 2011 was something very special. It was the 150th birth anniversary of the hero. It was celebrated by the Philippine government all over the country and even all over the world where there are embassies and the Knights of Rizals wherever they are. Festivities were held in Chicago and Springfield of the State of Illinois, St. Louis Missouri, New Jersey, Hawaii, Seattle Washington, California just to mention a few. In St. Louis, the CMA gallery opens it door to exhibits of Rizaliana and Filipiniana on June 18, 2011 and to the

delegates of the Filipino American National Historical Society Convention held at the Lumiere Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri on October 22, 2011. Dr. Castro, archivist of the Lincolnland Chapter, Order of the Knights of Rizal exhibited a huge Rizaliana Collection during the Missouri Numismatic Society Show and Convention on July 28 – 30, 2011. It consisted of banners and framed posters from the Calamba Rizal Shrine, Laguna, framed posters from the Knights of Rizal International Convention held at the Manila Hotel, Philippines in February 2011, framed fine arts and eleven display cases of Rizaliana artifacts. I am sure there are many more honors and celebrations held elsewhere that are not mentioned here.

The new numismatic acquisitions came from the Philippines, United States and Singapore, Malaysia. There are two legal tender coins issued by the Bangko Sentral Pilipinas (BSP) in 2011, the old one Piso dated 2011 and the newly designed one Piso 2011. Three types of coin medallion are presented, three from the BSP and one from the PNAS (Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society).

Other items include a magnetic button of Dapitan, 2005 Arnis coin medal and coin set and 1996 Rizal Monument commemorative silver coin medal.

DESCRIPTIONS:

2011 ONE PISO COIN: This 24 mm. copper nickel coin with reeded edge is similar to the coin minted by the BSP for circulation since 1995 KM#269 of the 37th Edition of the 2010 Standard Catalog of World Coins. The color is grayish white and weighs 6.07 gms. with a diameter of 24 mm. The obverse shows the side view of Rizal's bust facing right with inscribed words of REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS, 1 PISO, JOSE RIZAL and 2011. The reverse shows the bank seal in the middle and words BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS and 1993.

2011 ONE PISO COMMEMORATIVE COIN: This new grayish white coin, a nickel plated steel with reeded edge was issued in December 2011 by the BSP for circulation and to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of the national martyr and hero. It is similar to old circulating coin of 1995 measuring 24 mm. but lighter weighing 5.35 gms. It was designed by BSP designer-engraver, Emerson Rg. Abraham. The obverse shows the front view of Rizal portrait bust with inscription REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS, 150 YEARS and 1861-2011. The reverse shows the new BSP seal in the middle and inscriptions of 1 PISO and 2011.

2011 RIZAL MEDALLION: This new 24 K gold plated nickel brass alloy medal or coin was presented by the Dr. Jose P. Rizal Resource Foundation, Inc to President of the Philippines Honorable Ninoy Aquino III on July 16, 2011 to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of the hero. It was designed by Marlene Jacinto, a freelance graphic designer and a granddaughter of the Rizal's older and only brother, Paciano. It was approved by the BSP. The reeded edge medal, in mint brilliant uncirculated condition, measures 35 mm. in diameter and weighs 16 gms. The obverse shows the Rizal's portrait front view bust with inscription 150 YEARS and 1861-2011. The reverse shows horizontal lines across the middle and inscription signature style Jose Rizal and Adios, Patria Adorada.



Three types of sets are presented in this article. The first set is a folder with the light gold plated medallion and the seven 2011 coins (1, 5, 10 & 25 centavos and 1, 5 and 10 piso) all in brilliant uncirculated condition. This item was acquired in Manila in January 2012 from Atty. Jose Escano, dealer and owner of World's Treasures. The second set is similar to the first except it is contained in a special

box and a paper with authentic signatures of descendants of Rizal's siblings, namely Saturnina, Paciano, Narcisa, Lucia, Maria, Olympia and Soledad. It was a gift from Mr. Emmanuel G. Herbosa, a Senior Vice President of the Bank of the Philippine Islands and President of Dr. Jose P. Rizal Resource Foundation, Inc., a Rizal's clan corporation. He is a great grand nephew of Dr. Rizal and elder brother of Dr. Eugenio Herboasa, a member of the Order of the Knights of Rizal, St. Louis Chapter. The third set consists of the 2011 medal and one piso coin in a special wood box and is known as the VIP set, identified with Certificate No. MO468.

The medal is similar to the previous ones except it is silver plated with selective gold plating finish. Only the bust has an outstanding golden color. The 2011 One Piso Commemorative coin is similar except this one has a frosted design with mirror finished background. This set was acquired from Mr. L.C. Tay, Singapore, Malaysia in May 2012.



According to Lawyer Ramoncita Reyes, the foundation secretary and trustee, a great granddaughter of Rizal's eldest sister, Saturnina, the obverse side features the image of Rizal and the years of his birth in Calamba, Laguna and death by Spanish firing squad on December 30, 1896. The reverse side

shows horizontal lines and a sheen which symbolize sunrise depicting the time of his death and the hope that comes of a new day. She said the "Adios Patria Adorada" line could be interpreted as a message of hope instead or Rizal's sadness at having to bid his beloved country goodbye. Quoting further Ms. Reyes "he was not just saying goodbye, he was actually wishing his beloved country Godspeed. His 'adios' could have been from the Spanish expression "vaya con Dios" (go with God) and 'fare well'. He was hoping the country would fare well. That is what we want to convey, especially to the young people that is all about hope and his love of country."

PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY MEDALLION: This beautiful gilded medallion was made to celebrate and honor the 150th birth of Dr. Jose P. Rizal by above named society. It is encased in a rectangular plastic mold weighing 77.8 gms. and measuring 63x126 mm. The medal itself measures 44mm. in diameter. Encircled centrally (obverse view) is the front view of Rizal bust, open-book and pen and inscription 1861/2011 and signature Jose Rizal. Outside the circle shows inscription MARTYRDOM OF DR. RIZAL AND 150th ANNIVERSARY. The reverse side shows the encircled PNAS seal and outside inscription of the name of the society and inaug. Mar 16, 1929. The seal designed by Gilbert S. Perez, Thomasite Educator during the American colonial period, shows symbol of one centavo of Aguinaldo in 1899, the prehistoric gold coin Piloncito, the 18th century coin issued by the Sultan of Sulu, the Spanish pillar dollar and the Conant currency.



DAPITAN BUTTON; This a magnetic designed painted button which depicts Dakak by the sea, a beautiful resort in Dapitan, Philippines, silhouette map of the Philippines, the sun with eight rays and stars. It was purchased from a store inside the Dakak resort. Dapitan in Northern Zamboanga was the exile site of Dr. Rizal.

ARNIS: A traditional Filipino sport, a type of fencing duel or sport using a piece of hard wood called “Bali” or “Kamagong” or the use of cane or rattan known as “Oway”. Rizal taught the sport of arnis to his students while living in Dapitan. The set consists of a medal-



lion and seven legal tender coins, all brilliant uncirculated. The electro-gold plated, round milled medal made of nickel brass alloy material, two tone finished, weighs 16 gms. and measures 33 mm. The

obverse view shows two figures with arnis sticks in sporty combat and inscription “Palarong Pilipino” “Arnis 2005”. The reverse view shows the Security Plant Complex of the BSP.

JOSE RIZAL MARTYRDOM CENTENNIAL 1996 COIN 500 PISO: This a commemorative Philippine Silver Proof legal tender round milled coin with certificate No. 2142. It weighs 28.28 gms. measures 38.60 mm. and contains 92.5% silver. Total mintage is 2,625 pieces.



The obverse side shows the Luneta’s Rizal Monument design in the center with inscription: JOSE RIZAL MARTYRDOM CENTENNIAL/ ANG

KAGITINGAN (The Bravery)/ WALANG KAMATAYAN (No Death)/1896, 1996. The reverse side shows the Philippine Flag in the center and inscription: REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS/ 500 PISO.

CONCLUSION:

Presented in this article are new numismatic items and exonomia available in 2010 to 2012. They are mostly connected with celebration of the 150th birth anniversary of Dr. Jose P. Rizal. The few items of earlier years with Rizal connections are also described. I tried to obtain them in the past with little success. There might be more items that will become known and available in the future since institutions and organizations continue to honor Rizal. I am not aware of any medals or artifacts that the Knights of Rizal Order has produced or awarded during the celebration. I planned on attending the International Rizal Assembly in Manila in 2013 and hope to find some of these collectibles.

REFERENCES:

1. Standard Catalog of World Coins, 2010, 37th Edition.
2. Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, A Legacy, Internet sources.
3. Philippine Daily Inquirer by Jerome Aning “Coins to Mark Rizal’s 150th year” Quotation from Ramoncita Reyes. 4/8/2012.
4. Pride of the Malay Race by Rafael Palma, 1960.

COLLECTING WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

By
C. Joseph Sutter

Walking Liberty Half Dollars were minted from 1916 until 1947. Designed by Adolph A. Weinman, they were part of a design makeover that included the dime, quarter and half dollar. A contest was setup involving three of the most noteworthy designers of the time, Weinman, Hermon A. MacNeil and Albin Polasek. The plan was for each man to design one coin. However, Weinman's offerings were selected for two of the coins, dime and half dollar, MacNeil's was chosen for the quarter and Polasek was not picked at all. The new designs debuted in 1916 and replaced previous designs by Charles E. Barber which had been in place since 1892.



The Walking Liberty design, considered one of the most beautiful, consists of a representation of Liberty walking towards the sunset. She is draped in the American Flag and is carrying branches of laurel and oak. The word "LIBERTY" surrounds her and the motto "IN GOD WE TRUST" appears above

her right leg. The reverse contains a majestic eagle with wings erect as if ready to fly standing on a rock with a mountain pine sapling extending from it. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and "HALF DOLLAR" appear inside the rim and "E PLURIBUS UNUM" is in front of the tree branch.

One of the best descriptions of the symbolism in the design is found on the blue Whitman collection folders of the 1960s: "liberty is progressing in full stride toward the dawn of a new day." Her branches are "symbolical of civil and military glory. The eagle on the reverse side is fearless in spirit and conscious of his power." The sapling springing from the rock symbolizes "America". In 1916 America had not yet entered World War I, that would come in April 1917. Maybe the design of the coin was a statement to the world of the potential power America could bring to the conflict.



The coin weighs 12.50 grams. It is composed of .90% silver, .36169 oz., and .10% copper. Its diameter is 30.6 mm and it has a reeded edge. It was minted at the Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco Mints. Mint marks for Denver and San Francisco appear in two locations, on the obverse below "IN GOD WE TRUST", in 1916 and 1917, and on the reverse in the lower left area, about the "8 'o'clock" position, from 1917 until 1947. The designer's initials "AW" appear under the tips of the tail feathers.

Most of date / mint combinations were minted in fairly large numbers. While demand is good for this series, mintages were high enough to exceed it. For some of the later issues the coin is worth no more than its silver bullion value.

The coin was not minted in all years. The years skipped were: 1922, 1924 – 1926 and 1930 – 1932. Not all mints produced the coin. In 1923, 1927, 1928 and 1933 only San Francisco struck the coin. In 1929 Philadelphia did not strike any.

The Walking Liberty Half is a surprisingly easy coin to collect. While it has several relatively expensive examples, the vast majority are fairly inexpensive. For example: after 1938 the mintage of every issue was over two million. Several issues saw a very high number: 1941 (24,192,000), 1942 (47,818,000), 1943 (53,190,000) and 1945 (28,206,000). For those wishing just one example for a type set, anyone of these issues can be obtained in MS-63 for around fifty dollars.

One popular set to build is called a short set of the War Years since all of these coins, from 1939 on including all mints, can be obtained in AU-50 for under fifty dollars, except the 1939S (\$75.00), and in MS-63 for under seventy dollars, \$180.00 for the 1939S.

If your desire is for a complete set of dates and mints, only 65 coins are required. Many issues can be obtained in VF-20 and EF-40 for under fifty dollars. The remaining dates can be obtained for under two hundred dollars. There are a few exceptions to this; however examples can be obtained reasonably in lower grades.

Proofs can also be collected as a set since they were issued in only seven years, 1936 – 1942. With mintages ranging from 3,901 to 21,120 six of these pieces can be obtained for under \$1,000.00 and the other is available for \$4,000.00.



The three coins from 1921 are the most difficult to obtain. Mintages are very low, Philadelphia (246,000), Denver (208,000) and San Francisco (548,000). In F-12 the coins run \$350.00 (Philadelphia), \$500.00 (Denver) and \$250.00 (San Francisco). If you are trying to obtain a nicer set, for example in EF-40 the same mints would be \$1,700.00 \$2,300.00 and \$8,300.00. MS-63 versions would probably be out of your price range at \$7,775.00, \$14,000.00 and \$28,500.00. Why the San Francisco issue is more expensive in

the higher grade even though it has the higher production number probably has to do with a greater demand for coins on the west coast and so more were used, circulated, and fewer were saved.

1917 is also an interesting year since five examples are required. This year saw the movement of the mint mark from the obverse to the reverse. This was done for esthetic reasons. Both the Denver and San Francisco versions have the mint mark on the obverse and the reverse.



A surprising issue is the 1938D. Based on mintages of the issues around it, going back to 1933S, you would expect this issue to be available for fewer than one hundred dollars in a nice circulated grade. The surprise appears early with a valuation of \$100 in VG-8. The reason for this is its low mintage. While surrounding issues contain mintages in multiple millions the 1938D reports 491,600. The good news is that it is relatively available for around \$200.00.

When seeking Walking Liberty's at major coin shows it is easy to find the more common examples in the dealer's coin inventory binder books. The more expensive issues will be in slabs in the dealer's case. The problem lies in the less common but not rare issues. These can be found if you ask. Experience has shown that if you are looking for a specific date in the \$200.00 - \$300.00 range in EF condition they can be found however it does involve some searching.



When grading look on the obverse for points of wear on: liberty's body, the field to the right of liberty containing the "T" and "Y" of "LIBERTY". On the reverse check the eagle's breast, left leg and left wing area. Secondary wear points include, on the obverse, the field to the left of liberty containing the letters "L" and "I", the sun and the date. On the reverse the points are eagle's head, rear wing and the rock where the eagle stands.

While a detailed grading guide should be consulted to determine a coin's grade, here are a few points to consider:

- G-4 rims are defined and wording readable on obverse and reverse, feathers worn on eagle
- VG-8 motto distinct, one third of feathers show, tips of feathers are separated
- F-12 skirt lines evident but worn, left sandal shows clear details, half of wing feathers are visible
- VF-20 skirt lines sharp, light wear on breast and right arm, major details on eagle visible
- EF-40 skirt lines bold, high points of eagle lightly worn
- AU-50 slight wear on liberty's head, knee and breasts, eagle's claws and head also have slight wear
- MS-63 some distracting contact marks in high points.
- MS-65 no trace of wear, full mint luster, a few small nicks

Mint strike is an important factor to consider when identifying wear. Issues that are known to have a weak strike include San Francisco issues from 1940 – 1946. Areas that are especially impacted include: liberty's head, her branch holding hand, drapery lines of the dress and eagle's leg feathers. Liberty's head should be examined for definition. The appearance of a full head adds to the desirability of the coin.

Walking Liberty Halves have very few varieties. One that is mentioned in the Guide Book of United States Coins, 2013 edition is the 1946 Double Die reverse. It is listed with a slight premium over the non-double die 1946 in lower grades, G-4 – VF-20. The premium rises sharply as the grade improves. For example in G-4 the difference is six dollars (\$20.00 vs. \$14.00) and in MS-63 the difference is \$500 (\$550.00 vs. \$50).

Several years are known to have large and small mintmark variations. San Francisco used two sizes in 1928, 1942 and 1943. In 1933 the Denver Mint went to a larger mint mark. Issues of 1934 used both sizes. While you may seek out the different sizes, no valuation premium is required.

This collection can be started on a limited budget and completed when discretionary income increases. A word of caution. The author attempted this type of collection and discovered that coins that were very expensive on a limited budget are still expensive when funds increase. However, the walking liberty half dollar is such a desirable coin that pursuing it at any income level is very enjoyable activity.

2012 Wooden Dollar

This year's wooden dollar commemorates the Fifty-second Anniversary of the Missouri Numismatic Society's Annual Coin Show and the Bi-Centennial of the War of 1812.



A Missouri Record

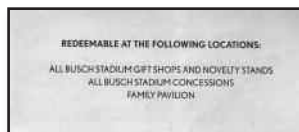
continued from the July, 2011 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonomia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

96. Obv. ANHEUSER-BUSCH CASH /
Anheuser-Busch family Day /
Saturday, September 22, 2007 /
SEE REVERSE FOR EXCITING
PLACES TO REDEEM YOUR CARDINALS
DOLLARS / CANNOT BE REPLACED IF
LOST OR STOLEN; CHANGE TO BE
PROVIDED / FIVE DOLLARS



- Rev. REDEEMABLE AT THE FOLLOWING
LOCATIONS: / ALL BUSCH
STADIUM GIFT SHOPS AND
NOVELTY STANDS / ALL BUSCH
STADIUM CONCESSIONS / FAMILY PAVILION



Printed on pink paper

97. Obv. St. Louis Cardinals / 2008
Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



98. Obv. CARDS FAN / St. Louis Cardinals / 2010
Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



99. Obv. PENNY COLLECTORS COM /
BUSCH STADIUM / ST LOUIS/ 2010
Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



100. Obv. Cardinals / 2011 / SEASON
Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



101. Obv. PENNY COLLECTORS COM / 2011 /
WORLD SERIES / CHAMPIONS
Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



102. Obv. PENNY COLLECTORS COM /
St Louis Cardinals / 2012
Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



103. Obv. The / MAGIC / HOUSE /
St. Louis Children's Museum
Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



104. Obv. KEEP ME AND HAVE GOOD
LUCK / I BRING / GOOD LUCK



Rev. MAURY E. RUBIN /
EDITOR / ST. LOUIS LABOR
TRIBUNE



Answers to How Well Do You Know The Events of 1812 and 1912?

1. The *Titanic* was a luxurious icean that sank on April 15, 1912 after hiting an iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean about 400 miles southeast of Newfoundland.
2. The Olympic-class ocean liners consisted of three ships: the *Titanic*, the *Britannic* – sank November 21, 1916 by a German mine during World War I and the *Olympic* – scrapped in 1935.
3. The *Titanic* carried 2,227 people. Since it only had lifeboats for 1,178 of them, 1,517 died. Based on the lifeboat capacity it would seem that five hundred fewer people should have died. However, some of the lifeboats were launched empty and most were not completely filled. On those that had room, the lifeboats steered away from those in the water for fear of being swamped and sinking.
4. Molly Brown. Born Margaret Tobin in Hannibal in 1867, Molly moved to Leadville, Co. There she married James Brown. She later became wealthy from Jim's engineering work with the Ibex Mining Company. She was declared "Unsinkable".
5. The *Carpathia* arrived two hours after the *Titanic* sank. It was 58 miles away. There was a closer ship, *Californian* – only ten miles away, but its radio operator had shut down for the night and did not hear the distress call. Ironically, the *Californian* had earlier notified the *Titanic* about the presence of icebergs in its path.
6. June 18, 1812 – February 18, 1815. The Treaty of Ghent, which officially ended the war, was signed on December 24, 1814. However, the treaty was ratified by the British on December 27 and by the Americans on February 18, 1815. Unfortunately, due to the slowness of communications one of the major battles was fought in New Orleans on January 18, 1815 after the Treaty had been signed. The June 18th date is when President Madison signed the official declaration of war.
7. The "Star-Spangled Banner". After the British bombarded Fort McHenry, in Baltimore's harbor, Francis Scott Key wrote a poem that would later become the song's lyrics.
8. The war had several reasons: American's felt that the British were restricting trade between America and France, Britain felt that her former citizens who received American citizenship and served on American sailing ships remained British citizens and could be impressed in service on English ships and the Americans felt the British were encouraging the native Indians to raid American settlements.
9. Canada. The Americans wanted Canada because it would provide a bargaining chip to use against the British. At this time Canada was part of the British Empire. Repelling the American invasion became a source of pride to the Canadians.
10. Andrew Jackson. After his defeat of the British in New Orleans Jackson was declared a hero by the American people. This and other military successes led him to become president.

Bookmarks

By
Guy Coffee

Below is a list of current books worth considering to check out from your local library or to even consider for purchasing for your personal library.

2013 U.S. Coin Digest: The complete guide to current market values by David C. Harper and Harry S. Miller. 11th ed. Iola, WI : Krause Publications; 2012. 1 v. : ill (chiefly col.). (ISBN 9781440229598; \$12.23).

Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties of United States Coins. Volume II by Bill Fivaz and J. T. Stanton. 5th ed. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, ©2012. xxvii, 486 p. : ill., ports. Also in e-book format. (ISBN 0794820530, \$39.95)

Colorado Casino Token Guide by David Niver. Las Cruces: the author, ©2012. 165 p. : col. ill. To order send check/MO in the amount of \$85.00 made payable to: David Niver. Mail to David Niver, 3812 Azales Dr., Las Cruces, NM, 88005. For additional information send email to: dniver@zlanet.com.

Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint, 1796-1838 by Rory R. Rea, et al. Florence, KY : the author, 2012. 388 p. (ISBN 9780578072890; \$110.00) To purchase make check/MO payable to: Browning Quarter Book and mail to Brad Karoleff, 8077B Connector Dr., Florence, KY 41042. For additional information send e-mail to bkaroleff@yahoo.com.

Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins, 1795-1933: Circulating, proof, commemorative, and pattern issues by Jeff Garrett, Ron Guth, and the Smithsonian Institution. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, ©2006. xvii, 636 p. : col. ill. (ISBN 0794817653; \$40.67)

A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars by Q. David Bowers. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, 2012. (ISBN 9780794836856; \$19.95).

Handbook of United States Coins 2013 edited by R. S. Yeoman, Kenneth E. Bressett. 70th ed. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, ©2012. 271 p. : ill. Other titles: Official Blue Book and Official Blue Book Handbook of United States Coins. (ISBN 9780794836832; \$9.95).

Standard Catalog of World Coins, 1601-1700 by Chester L. Krause and George S. Cuhaj. Iola, WI : Krause Publishing, 2011. (ISBN 9781440217043; \$50.20).

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Important Statistics Concerning Bullion Metals

An ounce is used for measuring in two ways:

- A **troy** ounce is used to measure bullion and gemstones and requires twelve (12) ounces per pound.
- An **avoirdupois** ounce is used to measure all other goods and requires sixteen (16) ounces per pound
- So, a troy ounce is heavier then an avoirdupois ounce

One troy ounce (oz t) is equal to:

- 480 grains (gr).
- 31.103 grams (g). So, a 100 gram bar is 3.215 ounces (100 grams / 31.103 grams per ounce).
- 1.09714 avoirdupois ounces.

One avoirdupois ounce (oz) is equal to:

- 437.5 grains (gr).
- 28.35 grams (g).
- .91114 troy ounces.

Gold purity is measured in karats:

- karat is 1/24 fine
- 22 karats is 91.67% pure
- 24 karat is 100% pure.

Silver purity is measured:

- Sterling 92.5%
- Coinage 90.0%

Weight of U.S. Gold Coins:

• One Dollar (\$1)	.04837 oz	1.672 g
• Quarter Eagle (\$2.50)	.12094 oz	4.180 g
• Three Dollar (\$3.00)	.14521 oz	5.015 g
• Half Eagle (\$5)	.24187 oz	8.359 g
• Eagle (\$10)	.48375 oz	16.718 g
• Double Eagle (\$20)	.96750 oz	33.436 g

Weight of U.S. Silver Coins:

• War Nickel (\$.05)	.05626 oz	1.9 g
• Dime (\$.10)	.07234 oz	2.5 g
• Quarter (\$.25)	.18084 oz	6.25 g
• Half Dollar (\$.50)	.36169 oz	12.50 g
• Silver Clad Half Dollar (\$.50)	.14792 oz	5.1 g
• Dollar (\$1.00)	.77344 oz	26.73 g

New Challenges

Have you ever thought of collecting something that is so familiar that you probably see it everyday? This collectable is used by millions of your fellow Americans everyday when performing routine transactions in their day-to-day lives. This item is extremely useful, yet is taken for granted by almost everyone who uses it. Many seek it out, and when they do not have it many do the strangest things to get it. What is this item? United States paper currency.



There is something attractive about an uncirculated one dollar note. Visually, it looks very clean and crisp. With the friendly face of George Washington staring out at you it seems inviting. Closely examining it you see numerous images of our nation that convey the mystery and fascination that makes up our history. And

if you are lucky enough to have a note with St. Louis printed on it, you may also feel a sense of being home.

There are many ways to build a set of notes that would impress your friends. Probably the easiest would be a set of one note from each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts. Paper money is distributed through the Federal Reserve banks and their branches. This explains why each note has a seal on the left side with the name of the district and an alphabetic letter representing the district.



The districts, and their corresponding number and letter, are: Boston (1,A), New York (2,B), Philadelphia (3,C), Cleveland (4,D), Richmond (5,E), Atlanta (6,F), Chicago (7,G), St. Louis (8,H), Minneapolis (9,I), Kansas City (10,J), Dallas (11,K) and San Francisco (12,L). You may be able to assemble a set of these notes from circulation. If not, each note is available for a small premium.

From this starting point there are many ways to proceed. Each note contains the signature of the Treasurer of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury. When either of these two changes a new note is issued. An interesting collecting idea would be to find as many different combinations as possible. The different combinations are associated with a different series designation. For example: Series 2003 has Rosario Marin and John Snow, series 2001 has Rosario Marin and Paul O'Neil and series 1999 has Mary Ellen Withrow and Lawrence Summers.

Another way to expand your collection would be to collect a sample of the currency currently in use. These are one dollar, two dollar, five dollar, twenty dollar, fifty dollar and one hundred dollars.

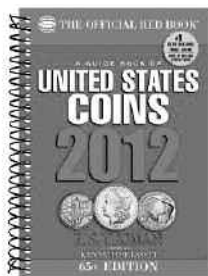
A word of caution: the world of currency collecting is very expansive and very addictive. U.S. currency consists of many types: Federal Reserve Notes, Silver Certificates, United States Notes, just to name a few.

Always Follow Good Advice!

*By
C. Joseph Sutter*

In this column I try to educate those new to the hobby regarding the best practices to follow to obtain the most enjoyment. Regular readers, assuming that I have any since even my wife refuses to read my writing, know that the advice I give covers a wide range of topics that provides advice to those who are new to the hobby as well as those who have just started collecting.

My advice this time will address those snippets of hobby wisdom that simply are not true. While they are passed from generation to generation of collectors by some of the most knowledgeable people in the hobby, on closer examination these sayings do not make sense.



Let us start with “Buy the book before you buy the coin”. At first, this seems to make sense. If you buy a coin before you know anything about it you may over pay for what you get or you may purchase something that does not meet your collecting goals. For example: if you decide to collect Morgan Silver dollars wanting to focus on business strikes and someone offers you a 1895, you could decline the coin because this coin is not known to exist as a business strikes and therefore the one offered is a proof. How did I know this: I looked it up in the Red Book that I buy every year.

The problem with this statement is that it ignores the reality of the economic conditions that exist today. Why should you take \$16.95 away from your coin buying funds and buy a book? You worked hard for your money, or at least in my case my wife did! In this example, you could have taken that \$16.95, added thirty five thousand dollars more and bought yourself a real nice example of the 1895 dollar. Clearly, buying the book would have been a big waste of money.

Another example of so called “common sense” is: if you are considering a major purchase, buy certified coins from a dealer you trust. Lets’ see if this passes the test of time. If you go back just a few short years, say to 1980, would you find anyone recommending certified coins? No, you would not. If you had insisted that the 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent you wanted be certified by PCGS or NGC no dealer would have sold you one. In fact, they probably would have looked at you with a confused expression as if they had no idea what you were talking about.

As far as trusting your dealer, why wouldn’t you? The coin market revolves around a fair exchange between buyer and seller. Since the dealer knows you want a fair deal what incentive would he or she have to not make one? And when you consider that you are not buying books to gain knowledge it becomes quickly apparent that you must rely on the dealer’s knowledge to determine if the coin is right for you. I laugh at those who suggest that you can not trust your dealer; next they will have you doubt the good people on eBay!

You may also be told to join a local coin club if one is in your area. What are you, a social bunny? If your idea of a good time is spending an evening with people who

share the same interest as you, you can go to the casino or to a nightclub. No, you picked collecting as a hobby because you like solitude. Coins do not talk, shed, eat or drink. They are a nice passive activity that allows you to relax before bedtime.

Take the MNS for example. Every month the MNS holds a meeting where forty to fifty collectors gather. There is talking, joke telling, cookie eating, coins being bought and sold and educational programs being given. This is hardly a relaxing time! Sometimes it gets crowded around the auction lot table and you may find yourself in a conversation with two or more other people. And if this is not bad enough, there is an attendance prize drawing that includes gold and silver items. Remember, you got into collecting because you wanted a nice relaxing activity. Going to a meeting would just be too exciting.

Another really bad suggestion is to collect what you like. What kind of crazy talk is that? How are you going to know what you like? Are you an authority in numismatics? Of course not. You need someone to tell you what you like. Of course married men have a big advantage over single men and over women since they are constantly being told what they like.

Let me relate a personal story that relates to this point. At one time I thought two cent pieces were nice. So I went off on my own and assembled a set including three 1873, one of each variety and one more for the plastic holder. I was miserable. Not only did I not collect Morgan dollars like everybody else, I violated my own rules by buying certified coins from a dealer on the east coast that I trusted. I even bought a book on the series. I did pay a price for my actions. When everybody else was adding to their Morgan dollars by opening the latest issue of COIN-WORLD which had numerous ads for the dollars I had to scan each issue in hope that a two cent piece would appear. I also had to attend several coin shows and look for coins I did not have.

Refusing to buy all the products the U.S. Mint offers is also a big no-no. The Mint is in the business of making money. They work with Congress to set-up coin programs that the American people want and need. If you call yourself a collector you need to obtain every one of the Mint's offering. They were made with you, an American collector, in mind. They are the authority on coinage. If they say you need it, then you need it. Who are you to question someone who has been issuing coins for over 200 years?

The last myth I wish to debunk is that Dave Bowers is a respected numismatic dealer and a skilled writer whose writings are published in several highly respected hobby publications and who brings enjoyment to all who read his articles. No wait, that is true. Never mind. (Note to self, remove this paragraph. It does not fit with the rest of the article).

So remember, as you walk down the path of collecting keep your eyes and ears closed! Remember the famous words of Max Ehrmann in his epic poem *Desiderata* "remember what peace there may be in silence". Play follow-the-leader in your collecting habits and do not listen to those who may tell you that your collection can be anything you want it to be. As they say before the start of every major coin show "here are the coins you need to buy. If you want to be independent try collecting stamps".

2012 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Joel Anderson	Congo – Zaire – Congo Numismatics
Norm Bowers	Civil War Numismatics
Dr. Juan Castro	Dr. Rizal: New Numismatic Acquisitions
Jesse Celis	U. S. Presidents
Bill Leach	Masonic Pennies of Cuba
Joe Lindell	John Hancock - President
Jerry Rowe	Digging 101
Kathy Skelton	John Wayne
Chip Vaughn	Coins Over the Centuries
Dave Zeisset	\$20 and \$40 Silver Strikes

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

July 26 - 28, 2012	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 52th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 7 - 11, 2012	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
September 8, 2012	The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2011 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.
October 4 - 6, 2012	Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
October 7, 2012	The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold a Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.
October 18 - 20, 2012	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) fall National Money Show will be held in Dallas, Texas at the Dallas Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
October 27 - 28, 2012	The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Missouri Entertainment & Event Center (Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex).
November 9 – 11, 2012	The Professional Currency Dealers Association will hold the 27th Annual PCDA International Currency and Coin Convention in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Crowne Plaza Chicago O'Hare.
February 15 – 17, 2013	The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 49th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel.
April 24 – 27, 2013	The Central States Numismatic Society's 74th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
May 9 - 11, 2013	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana at the Ernest N Morial Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).

July 24 - 27, 2013	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 53rd Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 13 - 17, 2013	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 23 – 26, 2014	The Central States Numismatic Society's 75th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 23 - 26, 2014	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 54th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 5 - 9, 2014	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 22 – 25, 2015	The Central States Numismatic Society's 76th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 22 - 25, 2015	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 55th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 11 - 15, 2015	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 27 – 30, 2016	The Central States Numismatic Society's 77th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the meetings of the Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG). The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG can be found at meetings of either society or on Chip Vaughn's website (www.vcoins.com/vaughncoins/store/calendar.asp).

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet websites. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exiting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with other collectors in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are usually held at Mike Pfefferkorn's Numismatic Library, which is located in south St. Louis, but locations vary. Please make sure to check Chip's website for our meeting locations.

2012

September 20	Chip Vaughn	Coins of the Roman Empresses
November 15	Michael Godier	Provenance and Royal Hoards

2013

January 17	Darrell Angleton	Coin Photography
March 21	David Gwynn	Coin Symbolism
May 16	Ed Rataj	The Coinage of Justinian
July 18	Dale Bunyard	Coins of Rare Roman Emperors

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2013

January 13	Jan Pallares	Topic of Numismatic Interest
February 10	Dave Frank	Numismatic Quiz
March 10	Dan Burleson	Chinese Tenpo Coins
April 14	Al Hortmann	Chinese Notaphily
May 19*	Mike Pfefferkorn & Steve Wehmeyer	Group Forum – Coins to Talk About
June 9	Juan Castro	Rizaliana – Art Presentation
July 14	Carl Garrison	The Peace Dollar
August 11	Stan Winchester	Canadian Numismatics
September 8		Coin & Book Garage Sale
October 13	Mel Hock	Philippines – U.S. Struck Coins
November 10	Joseph Lindell Jr	U.S. Grant
December 8	The WCCOFMO	Christmas Party

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program auction and bourse follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website missourinumismaticssociety.org.

2012

August 22	Rob Kravitz	Civil War Paper Money
September 26	Chris Sutter	Collecting Walking Liberty Halves on a Budget
October 24	Kathy Skelton	The Numismatics of Halloween – Wolves and Werewolves
November 28	John Bush	Exonumia – 2012

2013

January 23	Bill Leach	Masonic Symbols on Currency
February 27	Dave Frank	Camp Money
March 27	Joe Lindell	Robert Morris – American Patriot and Financier
April 24	Norm Bowers	The Euro or War of 1812 Currency
May 22	Phil Stangler	U.S. Silver vs. Foreign Silver as Investments & Collectibles
June 26	Dr. Juan Castro	Rizaliana
July 25 *	Special Guest Speaker	
August 28	Chip Vaughn	Biblical Coins
September 25	Wes and Andrew Jenkins	ANA Summer Seminar – Why You Should Attend
October 23	Sid Nusbaum	Remembering Early St. Louis
November 20 **	Chris Sutter	Collecting Mercury Dimes on a Budget

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

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SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
53rd Annual Coin Festival
July 24th - 27th, 2013**

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invites you to attend
the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING
which will be held on the fourth
Wednesday
of the month at 7:00 p.m.
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.**

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